

tal processes, wherein Sir Wm. Thompson, Ziemssen's Cyclopædia (Kussmaul), and Ferrier's later work on "Localization of Cerebral Disease" are made to do good service.

The work concludes with an appendix, which is wholly devoted to a discussion of views concerning the existence and nature of a muscular sense, views which may appear novel to Bastian, but which read tiresomely to those who have indulged in their perusal *ad nauseam*.

To sum up:

Bastian's work is useful in being a serious though unavailing attempt to bring psychological and physiological knowledge of a few years back into accord. It is also useful to genuinely scientific men as an evidence of the money that can be made by stepping aside from vigorous methods of investigation to indulge the natural curiosity of those who earnestly desire to know what is going on in those fields without the necessity of acquiring the ability to weigh logically the value of the details encountered. At the same time, it warns the scientific man that were he to undertake some such work as this he would be liable to fall behind as signally as Bastian has.

[s. v. c.]

SHORTER NOTICES.

I. A TREATISE ON THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS AND PRACTITIONERS. By Roberts Bartholow, M.A., M.D., LL.D. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1880. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

II. ATLAS OF SKIN DISEASES. By Louis A. Duhring, M.D. Part VII. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1880. Chicago: Jansen McClurg & Co.

III. A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON SURGICAL DIAGNOSIS. By A. L. Ramsey, A.M., M.D. New York: Wm. Wood & Co., 1880. Chicago: W. T. Keener.

IV. A TREATISE ON DIPHTHERIA. By A. Jacobi. New York: Wm. Wood & Co., 1880. Chicago: W. T. Keener.

V. DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF EAR DISEASES. By Albert H. Buck, M.D. New York: Wm. Wood & Co., 1880. Chicago: W. T. Keener.

VI. TREATISE ON THERAPEUTICS. Translated by D. F. Lincoln, M.D., from the French of A. Troussseau and H. Pidoux. Ninth Edition, Revised and Enlarged with the assistance of Con-

stantin Paul. Vol. III. New York : Wm. Wood & Co., 1880. Chicago : W. T. Keener.

VII. CUTANEOUS AND VENEREAL MEMORANDA. By Henry G. Piffard, A.M., M.D., and George Henry Fox, A.M., M.D. Second Edition. New York : Wm. Wood & Co., 1880. Chicago : W. T. Keener.

VIII. OPHTHALMIC AND OTIC MEMORANDA. By D. B. St. John Roosa, M.D., and Edward T. Ely, M.D. Revised Edition. New York : Wm. Wood & Co., 1880. Chicago : W. T. Keener.

IX. THE MEDICAL RECORD VISITING LIST ; OR, PHYSICIAN'S DIARY, for 1881. New York : Wm. Wood & Co. Chicago : W. T. Keener.

I. This is somewhat different from most works on the practice of medicine, in that it enters at once on the special part of its subject without any preliminaries on general principles of pathology, symptomatology, etc. This is, in some respects, a disadvantage, if the work is intended as a student's manual, for it is not always the case that the medical student will possess special works on pathology, or, if he does, will always associate their contents properly with their practical applications in special diseases. It is no disadvantage, however, to the practitioner who wishes to obtain the views of so able a therapist as Prof. Bartholow, on the nature and treatment of the several diseases, and while it ought not to be alone depended on by the student, its clear and positive statements and condensed style will undoubtedly make it as popular as the treatise on therapeutics to which it is intended to be a companion volume.

Dr. Bartholow, as he himself says in the introduction to the present volume, is by no means in sympathy with what he calls "the therapeutic nihilism of the day," and this is made evident throughout. Some of the doses recommended seem almost heroic, as, for example, half a drachm to a drachm of bromide of potassium, frequently repeated, in that form of migraine "dependent on contraction of the arterioles." Duquesnel's aconitia is mentioned as employed in solution, internally, in doses of from one-hundredth to one-twentieth, or even one-tenth of a grain, and the qualification "very cautiously" seems to be scarcely enough with these minimum and maximum doses.

We notice also that Dr. Bartholow does not appear to recognize the popular modern affection known as "neurasthenia" or nervous exhaustion. Indefinite as it may appear to be, this name implies, to our mind, a condition that is not included under any other head, and the importance of which is not easily overrated.

We might notice other points in which the work apparently calls for criticism, had we the space to give. But these do not materially detract from its general merits; it is in most respects an admirable work of its class, and one which, we doubt not, will meet with the same general approval that has greeted the author's volume on *materia medica and therapeutics*.

II. The seventh part of Duhring's atlas of skin diseases contains the plates and text on *eczema (pustulosum)*, *impetigo contagiosa*, *syphiloderma (papulosum)*, and *lupus vulgaris*. In all respects it seems to be fully up to its predecessors in merit, and the good words we have been obliged to give for these illustrations have become almost monotonous. We are unable, however, to change the tone; the series is as fine, in its way, as anything we have ever seen.

III. The demand for a second edition of a work almost within a year from its first publication, is itself sufficient evidence of a certain sort of merit in a book, or at least that it meets a felt want. This volume certainly does fill a place in medical literature, and its value is unquestionable. As far as we can see, it is accurate, and, with the additions made in this second edition, much more nearly complete. It is a work well worthy a place in every practising physician's or surgeon's library.

IV. Dr. Jacobi's reputation will go far to insure any work of his careful attention, and the present volume will in no way detract from it. It is a thoroughly scientific and also practical treatise on diphtheria, its history, etiology, pathology, symptoms and treatment, and one that will be, we believe, the standard monograph on its subject for a considerable time to come. Dr. Jacobi does not uphold the bacteria theory of the disorder, and quotes with high approval the recent researches of Wood and Formad on the subject, in an appendix to his preface, their paper not having appeared in time to be noticed in the text. As regards the question of the identity of croup and diphtheria, he considers it as yet one that lacks evidence enough for any positive decision either way. The work is throughout scientifically conservative, and advocates no theories that do not rest on adequate bases.

About one-third of the book is devoted to the treatment of diphtheria, and here the reader will find discussed nearly everything that has ever been recommended or used in the disease, with the most judicious remarks on each by the author. Notwithstanding the space allowed, there is a very great condensation and conciseness of statements.

Dr. Jacobi's style is clear and very readable, though he occasionally introduces a Germanism. The make-up and typography of the work are excellent. It is one to be recommended to every practitioner.

V. This, it would appear to one who is not a specialist in the department of aural surgery, is likely to be a useful work. It is intended, as the author says in his preface, to show the usual types of ear disorders as met with in hospital and private practice. So far as we can judge, it is quite comprehensive in its scope, and we have been able to find in its pages mention of at least one minor aural disorder that we have looked for in vain in one or two more pretentious works on otology. Appearing, as it does, in a cheap series of medical publications, it seems to us well worth its cost.

VI. We have already noticed the two previous volumes of Trousseau and Pidoux's therapeutics in our last number. The present one completes the work which, as a whole, is, in the form it now appears in Dr. Lincoln's translation, a useful addition to the medical literature of our language.

VII and VIII. These two little volumes are intended as convenient aids for cramming and reference. They are too brief for text-books, and are liable to the objection to short compendiums generally, that they encourage superficial study and prevent students from obtaining the large works from which alone an approximately thorough knowledge of their subjects can be obtained. The special disorders of which they treat are not so limited or so infrequent that the average physician requires no more information concerning them than these volumes afford. Nevertheless, they can be of service as works of ready reference; their authors are men of reputation in their several departments of medicine, and their names are a guarantee of accuracy and give the volumes a certain authority. They are handsomely gotten up, and very convenient in size for pocket reference books, and are worth their price to those who can properly utilize them.

IX. This is one of the neatest in appearance of the visiting lists of the year. It contains, besides the usual calendar and dose list, formulæ for hypodermic injection, lists of poisons and their antidotes, directions for emergencies, memoranda of urine analysis, cautions, tables for calculating duration of pregnancies, antiseptic and disinfectant directions, etc. It also contains a catheter gauge, that may be useful for other purposes, such as estimating the size of the pupil, etc. The ruling is also very conveniently arranged for the physician's wants.